

100-51-7101
001774
p-30

Semiannual Procurement Report

Fiscal Year 1992

October 1, 1991 - March 31, 1992

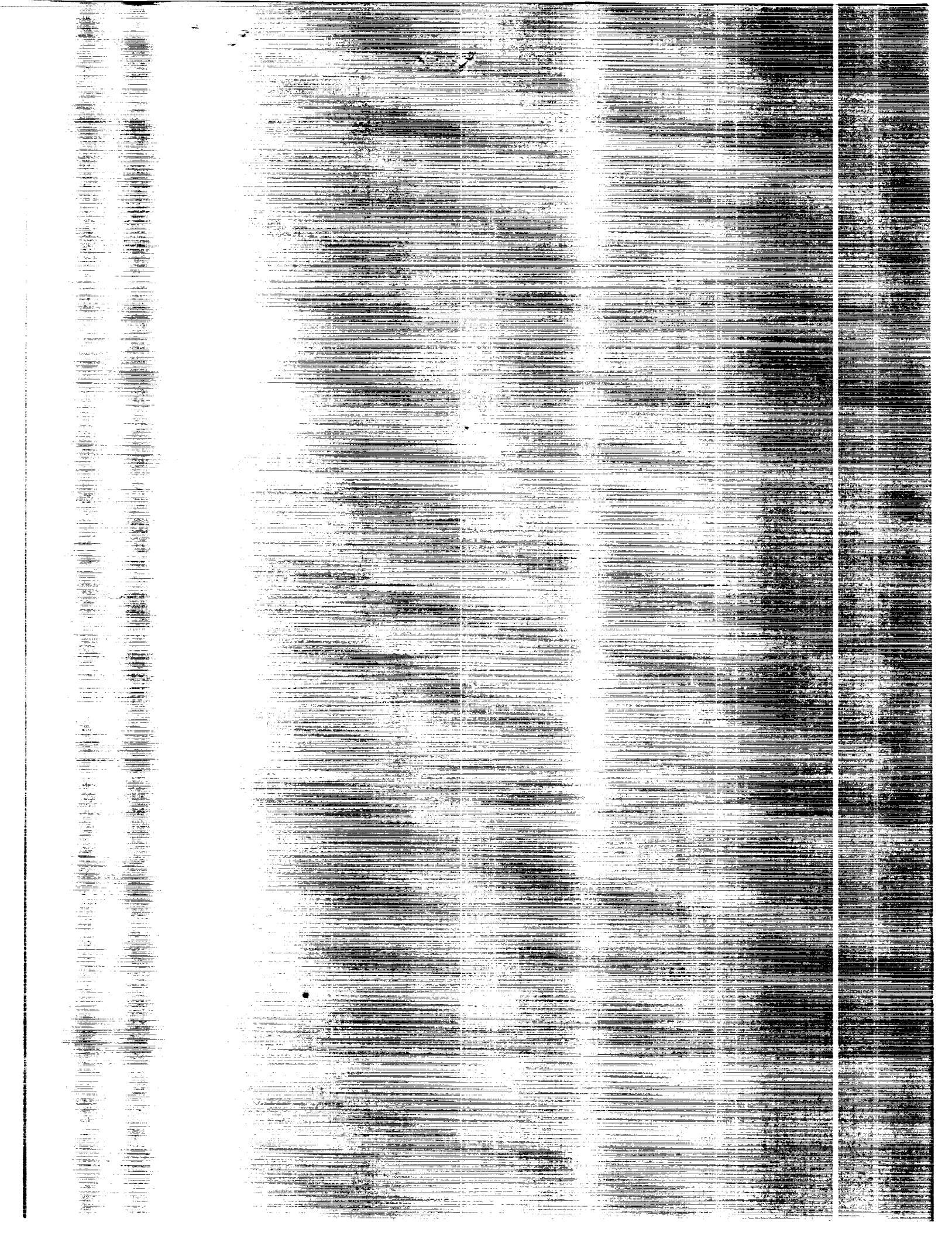
(NASA-TM-109390) NASA PROCUREMENT
REPORT, FY 1992 Semiannual Report,
1 Oct. 1991 - 31 Mar. 1992 (NASA)
30 p

N94-21623

Unclass

G3/81 0201774

NASA
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



INTRODUCTION

This report presents summary data on all NASA procurement actions and detailed information on contracts, grants, agreements and other procurements over \$25,000 awarded by NASA during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992.

The dollar value on procurements over \$25,000 amounted to 98 percent of the total dollar value of procurement actions completed during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992. However, these larger procurements accounted for only 29 percent of the total actions.

Procurement action, as used in this report, means contractual actions to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds. A procurement action thus may be a new procurement, or modifications such as supplemental agreements, change orders, or terminations to a contract that change the total amount of funds obligated. An obligation is a contractual commitment to pay for supplies or services that are specified in the contract.

The report was prepared by the Procurement Systems Division, Office of Procurement, NASA Headquarters. Inquiries should be addressed to:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Office of Procurement (Code HM)
Washington, D.C. 20546

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY.....	2
I. TOTAL PROCUREMENTS.....	4
II. AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR.....	4
III. COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS.....	7
A. Competition in Contracting Act.....	7
B. Reporting of Competition.....	8
C. Competition During First Six Months Fiscal Year 1992...	8
IV. AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS.....	12
A. Awards By Contract Type.....	12
B. Small Business Participation.....	14
C. Distribution of Small Business Awards.....	16
D. Small Disadvantaged Business Participation.....	19
E. Women-Owned Small Business Participation.....	21
F. Labor Surplus Preference.....	21
G. Awards by Type of Effort.....	21
H. Business Firms Receiving the Largest Awards.....	21
V. AWARDS TO EDUCATIONAL & OTHER NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS.....	22
VI. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY.....	22
VII. AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.....	23
VIII. U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.....	23
IX. AWARDS PLACED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.....	25
X. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY BY INSTALLATION.....	26
GLOSSARY.....	27

SUMMARY

NASA's procurements during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 totalled \$7,932.2 million. This is 3.3 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1991 (for further detail see Page 4).

Approximately 77 percent of the total awards were placed directly with business firms, 12 percent with the California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 7 percent with educational and other nonprofit institutions or organizations and 4 percent with or through other Government agencies (Page 5).

Seventy-nine percent, or \$4.9 billion, of the \$6.2 billion total procurement awards available for competition were made on a competitive basis. Of the total awards available for competition, \$221 million, or 3.5 percent, represented competitive new awards, and \$4.7 billion, or 75.5 percent, constituted within-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded competitively in prior years. Approximately \$450 million, or 7.2 percent, of the total awards were noncompetitive. Of these, \$63 million, or 1.0 percent, of the total available for competition represented new noncompetitive awards, and \$387 million, or 6.2 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. In addition, \$862 million, or 13.8 percent, of the total available for competition represented follow-on awards to companies that had been previously selected on a competitive basis (Page 11).

With respect to contract types, awards on contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions amounted to 76 percent of the total awards over \$25,000 to business firms. Awards on firm-fixed-price contracts accounted for 9 percent of the total. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts constituted 6 percent of the total. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus-incentive-fee and fixed-priced-incentive, accounted for 4 percent of total awards (Page 13).

Small business firms received \$479.2 million or 8 percent of NASA's direct awards to business firms. This percentage reflects the fact that most of the awards to business firms were for large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$207.6 million to business firms during the six month period, small business firms received \$114.2 million or 55 percent (Page 14). Included in the small business total were NASA awards of \$33.5 million to small and small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Innovation Research Program (Page 16).

Of the \$479.2 million awarded to small business firms, disadvantaged firms received \$128.5 million. The \$128.5 million

comprised \$21.4 million direct awards and \$107.1 million under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (Page 19). In addition, small business firms owned and controlled by women have participated in NASA's procurement program and have received contract awards totalling \$34.0 million, while labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$9.0 million (Page 21).

During the six months, 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's awards over \$25,000. These larger awards went to 1,609 business firms in 46 states and the District of Columbia and to 397 educational and nonprofit organizations in 50 states and the District of Columbia (Page 23).

Note: In this report, all tables and charts present data on total procurements of the types specified in the respective sections. Where the information is limited, e.g., to contracts over \$25,000, such limitation is indicated by footnotes.

NASA PROCUREMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992

I. TOTAL PROCUREMENTS

NASA's procurements for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 totalled \$7,932.2 million. This is \$256.9 million or 3.3 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1991.

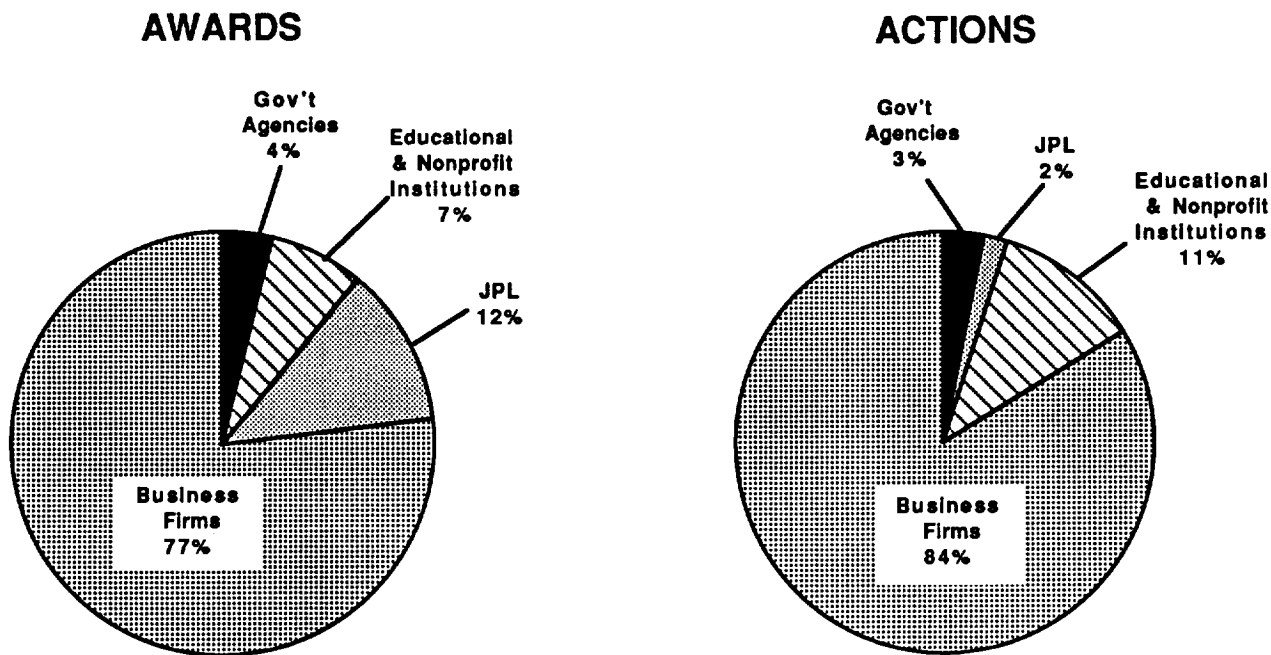
The number of procurement actions totalled approximately 49,635, an increase of 3.7 percent over the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1991.

II. AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

The distribution of NASA's procurement obligations during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 is shown in Figure 1. Awards to business firms accounted for 77 percent of the total obligations. These awards totalled \$6,148.1 million which is \$67.2 million more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. Awards on contracts with California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Government-owned Jet Propulsion Laboratory amounted to \$916.0 million, \$126.0 million or 15.9 percent more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. Awards, including grants and agreements, to educational and other nonprofit institutions totalled \$521.7 million, \$180.6 million or 52.9 percent more than in the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. Procurements placed through other Government agencies totalled \$311.4 million, \$117.7 million or 27.4 percent less than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. The distribution of procurement obligations made by NASA field installation procurement offices is shown on Page 6.

AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992



	(Millions)
Total	\$7,932.2
Business Firms	6,148.1
Educational Institutions	368.7
Nonprofit Organizations	153.0
JPL	916.0
Government Agencies	311.4
Outside United States	35.0

	(Thousands)
Total	49.6
Business Firms	41.5
Educational Institutions	3.9
Nonprofit Organizations	1.3
JPL	1.0
Government Agencies	1.7
Outside United States	.2

Figure 1

AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR
AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL	BUSINESS FIRMS	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT	GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	OUTSIDE U.S.
TOTAL	\$7,932,203	\$6,148,063	\$1,437,783	\$311,379	\$34,978
AMES	318,186	260,932	37,064	19,020	1,170
GODDARD	1,065,689	861,928	127,713	68,535	7,513
HEADQUARTERS	451,994	151,558	213,910	86,527	(1)
JOHNSON	1,623,390	1,568,530	30,968	11,762	12,130
KENNEDY	890,383	838,086	2,537	49,749	11
LANGLEY	254,986	204,532	34,499	15,169	786
LEWIS	507,624	463,869	29,913	13,753	89
MARSHALL	1,827,593	1,735,162	44,849	46,202	1,380
STENNIS	60,592	59,601	329	662	--
NRO/JPL	931,766	3,865	916,001*	--	11,900

* Awards on contracts for operation of JPL.

III. COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

A. Competition in Contracting Act

Full and open competition, with limited exceptions, is the required standard for procurements within the federal government in accordance with the Competition in Contracting Act (P.L. 98-369). Full and open competition means that all responsible sources are permitted to compete. The competitive procedures authorized for use in full and open competition are sealed bidding; competitive proposals (if sealed bidding is not appropriate); a combination of these procedures (such as two-step sealed bidding); and other competitive procedures expressly provided for, including architect-engineer procedures in accordance with Public Law 92-582, broad agency announcements for basic research proposals, and General Services Administration multiple award schedules.

Contracting without providing for full and open competition is provided for only under the following circumstances:

- (1) Only one responsible source exists and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements;
- (2) Unusual and compelling urgency;
- (3) Industrial mobilization; or engineering, developmental, or research capability;
- (4) International agreement;
- (5) Statutory authorization or requirement;
- (6) National security; and,
- (7) Public interest.

Written justifications are required at NASA in order to award procurements on other than a full and open competition basis. The approvals for these justifications are as follows:

<u>Size of Procurement</u>	<u>Approving Official</u>
\$100,000 or less	A level above the contracting officer
\$100,000 - \$1 million	Center competition advocate
\$1 million - \$10 million	Center director
Over \$10 million	NASA procurement executive

To enhance and promote competition and eliminate barriers to full and open competition, NASA has developed a competition advocacy program. In addition to appointing an agency competition advocate, a competition advocate has been designated at each NASA Center.

B. Reporting of Competition

Federal agencies are required to submit to Congress an annual report summarizing accomplishments of the agency's competition advocacy program during the past year. In addition, the report describes proposed actions for the current year to increase competition and reduce noncompetitive contract awards. For measuring competition statistics, awards to universities and nonprofit organizations, as well as awards to business, are included in the overall base. For the purpose of developing and reporting uniform competition statistics, all federal agencies use this common baseline.

The reporting of competition excludes from the base the following categories of procurement actions, for which there is no opportunity for competition:

- (1) Any procurements authorized or required by statute to be awarded to a designated source;
- (2) Awards under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended;
- (3) Awards for utilities (excluding telecommunications) where there is no opportunity for competition;
- (4) Directed acquisitions for foreign governments;
- (5) Brand named products for authorized resale; and,
- (6) Other awards for which there is no opportunity for competition.

C. Competition During First Six Months of Fiscal Year 1992

Overall Competitive Performance - NASA's awards to business firms, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 are shown in Figure 2. Of the total awards of \$6,243.2 million available for competition, \$4,931.6 million, or 79.0 percent, represents competed procurements; \$861.8 million, or 13.8 percent, represents follow-on procurements which were made to contractors that had been previously awarded competitive contracts; \$449.8 million, or 7.2 percent, constituted other

than competitive procurements. It should also be noted that \$1,689.0 million in awards represented procurements that were not available for competition. These are the procurements identified above in the Reporting of Competition discussion. Also included in this category are grants, cooperative agreements, awards to other government agencies, noncompetitive small purchases not over \$2,500, and awards to California Institute of Technology for the operation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The distribution of competition on NASA awards made by field installation procurement offices is shown on page 10.

Competitive Procurements - Of the \$4,931.6 million in awards which were competed, \$220.8 million, or 4.5 percent of these awards, represented new contracts, and \$4,710.8 million, or 95.5 percent, were in-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded on a competitive basis in prior years. Of the \$220.8 million in new awards, \$169.9 million, or 76.9 percent, were contracts awarded through negotiation; while \$50.9 million, or 23.1 percent, were awarded on the basis of sealed bidding. The preponderance of competitive awards made through the negotiation process reflects NASA's principal mission as a research and development agency. A significant portion of the procurements awarded through sealed bidding were for construction efforts.

Noncompetitive Procurements - Of the \$449.8 million in noncompetitive awards, \$62.6 million, or 13.9 percent, represented new awards; whereas \$387.2 million, or 86.1 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. Awards in this category are supported by justifications for other than full and open competition.

Noncompetitive New Awards - Of the \$62.6 million in noncompetitive new awards, \$33.8 million were awards over \$25,000. Of these awards, the justifications for other than full and open competition for 90.6 percent, or \$30.6 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the first CICA exception indicated above, only one responsible source. The justifications for an additional 6.8 percent, or \$2.3 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the second CICA exception, unusual or compelling urgency. The justifications for the remaining 2.6 percent of the new noncompetitive awards cited CICA exceptions 3, industrial mobilization; or 5, statutory authorization or requirement.

Follow-on Awards - In addition to the categories of competitive and noncompetitive awards, NASA awarded \$861.8 million in follow-ons to competitive procurements, of which approximately \$210,000 represented new awards and \$861.6 million were modifications to existing contracts awarded in prior years.

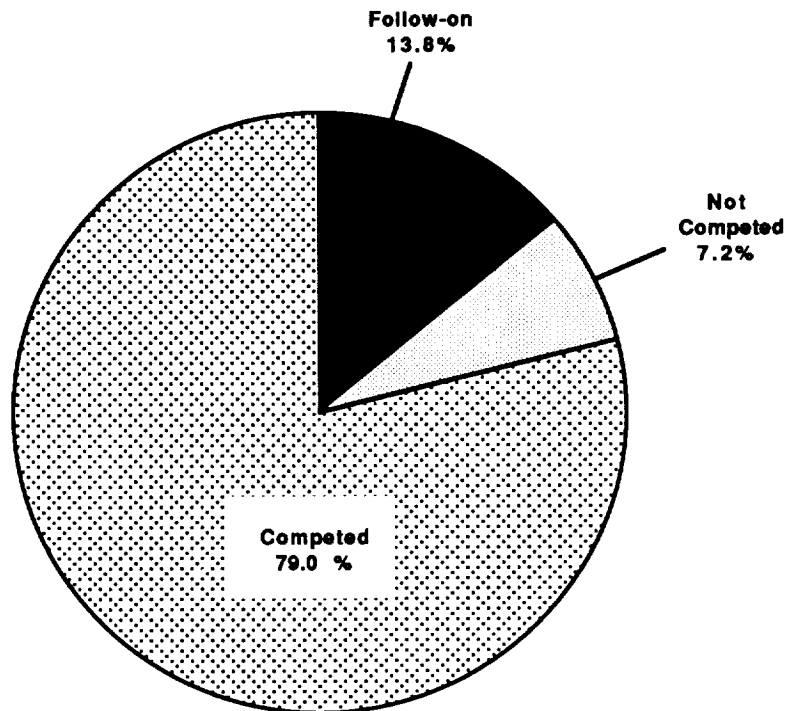
COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS*
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL AWARDS		NEW CONTRACTS	
	TOTAL	COMPETITIVE AMOUNT PERCENT	TOTAL	COMPETITIVE AMOUNT PERCENT
TOTAL	\$6,243,201	\$4,931,598 79.0	\$283,681	\$220,825 77.8
AMES				
GODDARD	253,041	231,485 91.5	37,942	30,475 80.3
HEADQUARTERS	909,324	771,979 84.9	79,544	51,262 64.4
JOHNSON	171,523	143,769 83.8	9,807	7,787 79.4
KENNEDY	1,592,730	1,243,475 78.1	23,234	11,627 50.0
LANGLEY	833,991	681,987 81.8	14,736	11,298 76.7
LEWIS	189,843	178,252 93.9	35,806	34,499 96.3
MARSHALL	451,699	404,186 89.5	49,738	46,862 94.2
NRO/JPL	1,766,392	1,214,372 68.7	26,832	21,599 80.5
STENNIS	15,765	3,865 24.5	1,440	1,440 100.0
	58,893	58,228 98.9	4,602	3,976 86.4

*Excludes awards not available for competition.

COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992



	(Millions)	(Percent)
<u>Total Available for Competition **</u>	<u>\$6,243.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Competed</u>	<u>4,931.6</u>	<u>79.0</u>
<u>New Awards</u>	<u>220.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Sealed Bids	50.9	.8
Negotiated	169.9	2.7
<u>Modifications</u>	<u>4,710.8</u>	<u>75.5</u>
Sealed Bids	73.0	1.2
Negotiated	4,637.8	74.3
<u>Not Competed</u>	<u>449.8</u>	<u>7.2</u>
New Awards	62.6	1.0
Modifications	387.2	6.2
<u>Follow-on</u>	<u>861.8</u>	<u>13.8</u>
New Awards	.2	*
Modifications	861.6	13.8

* Less than .05 percent.

** The \$6,243.2 million does not include \$1,689.0 million in awards which were not available for competition.

Figure 2

IV. AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS

A. Awards By Contract Type

Figure 3 categorizes the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 awards over \$25,000 to business firms by contract type.

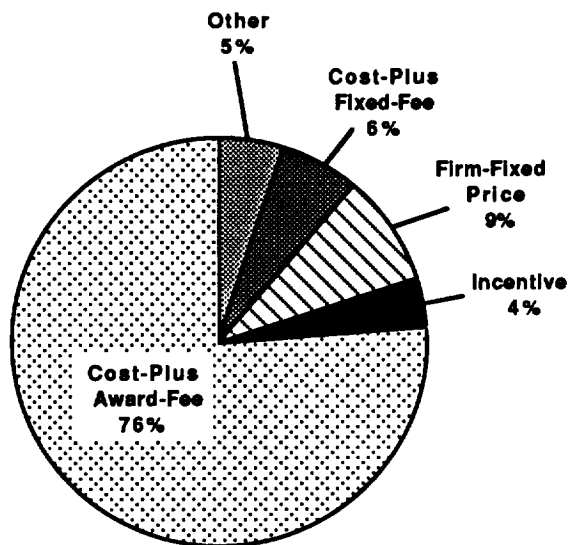
Contracts and modifications to contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions with business firms accounted for 76 percent of the total dollars as compared to 70 percent the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. Firm-fixed-price contracts amounted to 9 percent and cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts represented 6 percent, as compared to 8 and 7 percent respectively for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus and fixed-price, were 4 percent of total dollars as compared to 12 percent during the first half of Fiscal Year 1991.

While representing only 9 percent of the total dollars, firm-fixed-price contracts accounted for 52 percent of the total actions placed with business firms. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts accounted for 27 percent, cost-plus-award-fee contracts accounted for 17 percent, and incentive contracts accounted for 1 percent of the total actions.

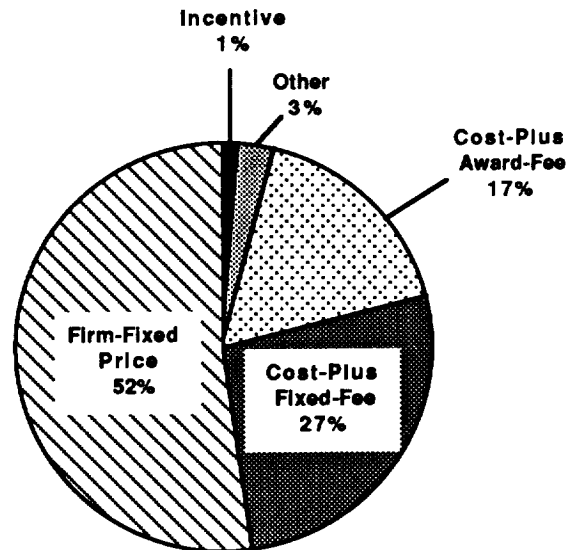
AWARDS BY CONTRACT TYPE DIRECT AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS*

OCTOBER 1, 1991- MARCH 31, 1992

AWARDS



ACTIONS



	(Millions)	Actions
Total	\$6,027.0	7,292
Firm-Fixed-Price	550.2	3,784
Incentive	207.1	70
Fixed-Price-Incentive	22.6	18
Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee	184.5	52
Cost-Plus-Award -Fee	4,591.0	1,264
Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee	385.9	1,949
Other	292.8	225
Fixed-Price-Redetermination	.8	13
Economic Price Adjustment	54.4	16
Cost-No-Fee	214.5	73
Cost-Sharing	20.0	53
Labor-Hour	.3	18
Time and Material	2.8	52

* Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less and orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts.

Figure 3

B. Small Business Participation

Total Small Business - During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, NASA direct awards to small business firms totalled \$479.2 million. These awards constituted 8 percent of the total awards to business firms. The dollar awards to small business firms during the period resulted from 30 thousand procurement actions or 72 percent of the total number of actions placed with business firms (See Figure 4).

Share of New Contracts - The majority of NASA's direct awards to business firms involve large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$207.6 million to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, small business firms received \$114.2 million or 55 percent.

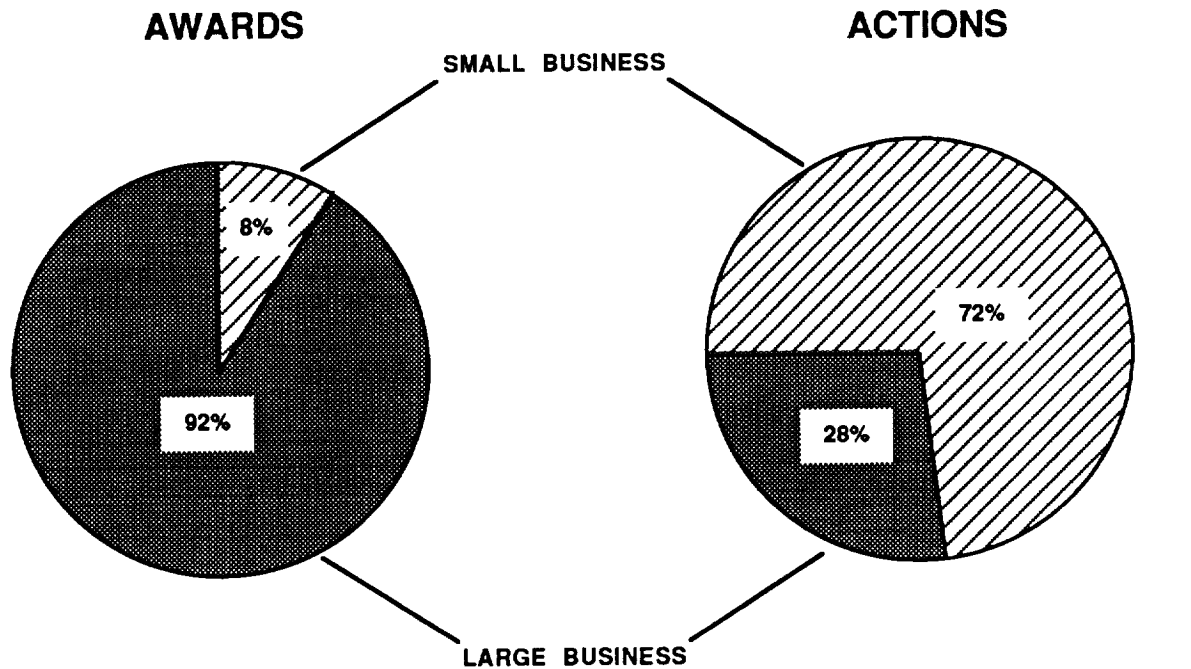
Share of Smaller Awards - Awards of \$25,000 or less to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 totalled \$90.1 million. Of these smaller awards, small business firms received \$51.4 million or 57 percent.

Extent of Maximum Possible Participation in New Awards Assuming that the smaller awards represented new purchases, the total amount of new business awards in which small business could have participated was \$297.7 million, consisting of the \$207.6 million in new awards over \$25,000 and the \$90.1 million in awards of \$25,000 or less. Of this \$297.7 million in new business awards, small business received \$165.6 million or 56 percent.

Small Business Set-Asides - Small business set-asides are defined as competitive awards which are limited only to small business. The small business set-aside program continues to exert a strong influence on the capability of small business firms to participate in the space program. In the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, these set-asides amounted to \$128.9 million representing 26.9 percent of the total awards to small business and 2.1 percent of the total awards to all business firms. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and Page 18 for distribution of small business set-aside awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992



	<u>(Millions)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$6,148.1</u>
Small Business	479.2*
Large Business	5,668.9

	<u>(Thousands)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>41.5</u>
Small Business	29.8
Large Business	11.7

* Includes \$107.1 million awarded to small minority firms under authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. Also includes \$33.5 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program.

Figure 4

Small Business Innovation Research - The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, P.L. 97-219, became law on July 22, 1982. The Act mandated that Federal agencies whose extramural budgets for research and development exceeded a stated threshold, establish a Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR). Statutory requirements are aimed at assisting small/small disadvantaged business participation in the objectives of the program: to stimulate technological innovation in the private sector; to strengthen the role of small business in meeting Federal research and development needs; to increase the commercialization of innovations derived from Federal research and development; and to encourage small disadvantaged business participation in technological innovation. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, NASA awarded 294 new SBIR contracts totalling \$15.9 million. Of this amount, 286 were Phase I awards totalling \$14.1 million and 8 were Phase II awards totalling \$1.8 million. Also during this period, NASA funded on-going Phase II contracts totalling \$17.6 million. Included in the total SBIR awards of \$33.5 million, 38 contracts, or \$2.8 million, were awarded to small disadvantaged business firms.

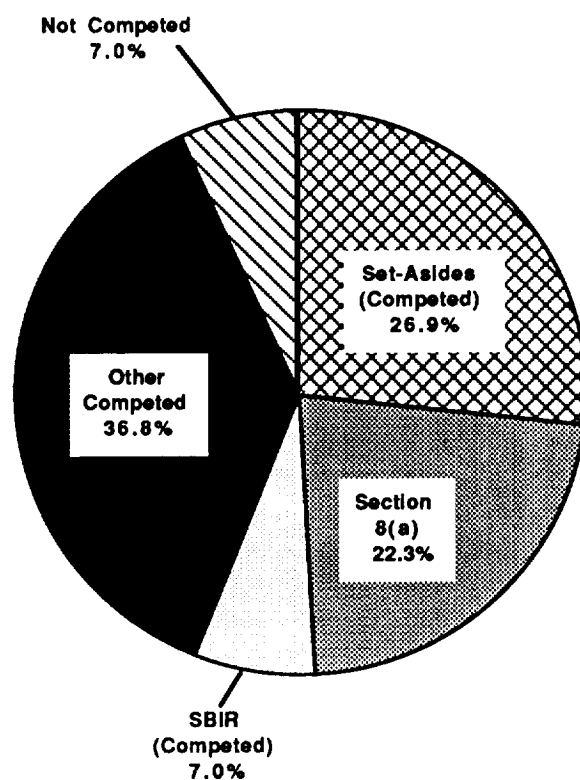
C. Distribution of Small Business Awards

In addition to the \$128.9 million in small business set-asides and the \$33.5 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program, small business firms eligible for participation in the Section 8(a) Program received a total of \$107.1 million in such awards. Also, small business firms received \$176.2 million in other competitive awards and \$33.5 million in procurement awards which were not competed. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and page 18 for distribution of awards made by NASA field installation offices.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992

AWARDS



	(Millions)
<u>Total Small Business</u>	<u>\$479.2</u>
Set-Asides	128.9
Section 8(a)	107.1
SBIR	33.5
Other Competed	176.2
Not Completed	33.5

Figure 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	Small Business Awards					Section 8(a)	Other Than Competitive
	Total	Full and Open Competition	Small Business Set-Asides	Small Business Innovation Research			
TOTAL	\$479,171	\$176,146	\$128,870	\$33,526	\$107,091	\$33,538	
AMES	63,910	24,558	23,175	4,153	6,846	5,178	
GODDARD	121,171	41,640	25,115	4,638	40,960	8,818	
HEADQUARTERS	16,571	2,142	1,134	--	12,187	1,108	
JOHNSON	80,096	34,818	27,393	3,663	9,080	5,142	
KENNEDY	22,198	7,510	6,549	2,341	3,815	1,983	
LANGLEY	58,083	20,501	14,564	3,839	17,873	1,306	
LEWIS	52,240	15,370	20,926	4,859	7,306	3,779	
MARSHALL	54,940	26,104	8,736	5,412	8,575	6,113	
NRO/JPL	3,865	--	--	3,865	--	--	
STENNIS	6,097	3,503	1,278	756	449	111	

D. Small Disadvantaged Business Participation

NASA's prime contract awards to small disadvantaged business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 totalled \$128.5 million. NASA has made continuing efforts to increase disadvantaged business participation in NASA's procurements through (1) direct awards, (2) awards placed under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, and (3) small disadvantaged business subcontracting. Support service contract awards have also been expanded as a result of a variety of technical services and research and development efforts as well as other services. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, the \$128.5 million awarded to small disadvantaged business firms consisted of \$21.4 million direct awards and \$107.1 million Section 8(a) awards. See Page 20 for distribution of small disadvantaged business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL DISADVANTAGED & WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS PARTICIPATION
PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS
AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS Total Direct Section 8(a) Awards Awards Awards			Women-Owned Small Business Awards
TOTAL AWARDS	\$128,464	\$21,373*	\$107,091	\$33,972*
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AMES	9,103	2,257	6,846	5,888
GODDARD	46,303	5,343	40,960	4,198
HEADQUARTERS	12,187	--	12,187	3,424
JOHNSON	15,256	6,176	9,080	5,420
KENNEDY	4,160	345	3,815	436
LANGLEY	21,202	3,329	17,873	5,426
LEWIS	7,845	539	7,306	7,289
MARSHALL	11,500	2,925	8,575	1,220
NRO/JPL	350	350	--	546
STENNIS	558	109	449	125

*Includes awards through the Small Business Innovation Research Program. Excludes orders against federal supply contracts.

E. Women-Owned Small Business Participation

In accordance with Executive Order 12138, Women's Business Enterprise, NASA extends a particular effort to ensure that business firms owned and controlled by women have an equitable opportunity to participate in NASA's Procurement Program. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, women-owned firms received prime contract awards totalling \$34.0 million. See Page 20 for distribution of women-owned business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

F. Labor Surplus Preference

It is NASA policy to assist labor surplus area concerns to an extent consistent with procurement objectives and regulations. NASA awards set-aside procurements which ensure that a significant part of the work will be performed in designated labor surplus areas. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$9.0 million.

G. Awards by Type of Effort

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, \$6,058.0 million was awarded to business firms in support of effort in research and development, services, and supplies and equipment procurements. A breakout of these awards by category is shown below:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Total (Millions)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,162</u>	<u>\$6,058.0*</u>
<u>Research & Development</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,907.5</u>
Aeronautics & Space Technology	455	589.9
Space Flight	55	355.4
Space Station	17	299.7
Space Science and Applications	272	251.4
Space Operations	31	184.0
Commercial Programs	39	44.2
Other Space R&D	274	171.4
Other R&D	47	11.5
<u>Services</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>2,399.1</u>
<u>Supplies & Equipment</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1,751.4</u>

*Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less.

H. Business Firms Receiving the Largest Awards - Of the \$6,148.1 million direct awards to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, 54 firms received awards of \$10 million and over totalling \$5,414.7 million or 88 percent. Four of these firms are small businesses.

V. AWARDS TO EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, \$521.7 million was awarded to educational and other nonprofit institutions. Of this amount, \$368.7 million was awarded to educational institutions and \$153.0 million to other nonprofit organizations. The division of these awards among different types of instruments, i.e., contracts, grants and agreements is shown below:

Type of Award	Total (Millions)	Educational Institutions (Millions)	Nonprofit Organizations (Millions)
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$521.7</u>	<u>\$368.7*</u>	<u>\$153.0</u>
Contracts	201.6	100.9	100.7
Grants	273.9	237.5	36.4
Agreements	46.2	30.3	15.9

*Excludes JPL

VI. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is a Government-owned research and development facility, operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. The Laboratory carries out research programs and flight projects and conceives and executes advanced development and experimental engineering investigations to further the technology required for the Nation's space program. The primary emphasis of the Laboratory's effort is on the carrying out of unmanned lunar, planetary and deep-space scientific missions.

Awards to JPL during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992 totalled \$916.0 million. Of this amount, JPL awarded \$272.6 million as subcontracts or purchases with business firms.

VII. AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, \$311.4 million was awarded through other government agencies. The following table shows the distribution of these awards by agency.

AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MILLIONS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$311.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>\$25,000 AND OVER</u>	<u>254.7</u>	<u>81.8</u>
AIR FORCE	135.2	43.4
ENERGY DEPARTMENT	43.1	13.9
NAVY	21.9	7.0
ARMY	21.2	6.8
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	8.3	2.7
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	6.4	2.0
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	5.1	1.7
OTHER GOV'T AGENCIES	13.5	4.3
<u>UNDER \$25,000</u>	<u>56.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>

VIII. U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's direct awards of \$25,000 and over. These larger awards were distributed among 6,488 contracts and went to 2,006 different organizations in 725 different cities. Of the 2,006 organizations, 1,609 are business firms located in 592 cities in 46 states and the District of Columbia; 397 are educational and nonprofit organizations located in 271 cities in 50 states and the District of Columbia (See Page 24).

The categorizations of NASA procurements by state is based on the location where the items are to be produced or supplied from stock; where the services will be performed; or with respect to construction contracts, the construction site.

U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF NASA PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - MARCH 31, 1992

STATE	TOTAL (THOUSANDS)	BUSINESS (THOUSANDS)	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT (THOUSANDS)
TOTAL	\$6,575,843	\$6,056,640	\$519,203
ALABAMA	671,960	657,376	14,584
ALASKA	5,198	50	5,148
ARIZONA	22,154	6,309	15,845
ARKANSAS	185	15	170
CALIFORNIA	1,854,421	1,750,009	104,412
COLORADO	123,785	108,785	15,000
CONNECTICUT	39,033	37,740	1,293
DELAWARE	1,230	122	1,108
DIST COLUMBIA	70,758	55,786	14,972
FLORIDA	894,217	884,116	10,101
GEORGIA	7,042	2,204	4,838
HAWAII	6,005	290	5,715
IDAHO	2,031	--	2,031
ILLINOIS	11,769	4,011	7,758
INDIANA	11,718	8,033	3,685
IOWA	6,195	402	5,793
KANSAS	1,336	(551)	1,887
KENTUCKY	981	355	626
LOUISIANA	230,475	229,615	860
MAINE	545	540	5
MARYLAND	478,110	432,786	45,324
MASSACHUSETTS	72,019	16,237	55,782
MICHIGAN	11,705	1,899	9,806
MINNESOTA	2,770	1,439	1,331
MISSISSIPPI	178,545	176,896	1,649
MISSOURI	5,441	2,618	2,823
MONTANA	589	91	498
NEBRASKA	602	160	442
NEVADA	689	349	340
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,887	1,967	4,920
NEW JERSEY	55,989	51,529	4,460
NEW MEXICO	25,670	21,804	3,866
NEW YORK	31,321	13,783	17,538
NORTH CAROLINA	8,184	1,320	6,864
NORTH DAKOTA	369	--	369
OHIO	167,441	145,067	22,374
OKLAHOMA	3,023	85	2,938
OREGON	4,409	1,065	3,344
PENNSYLVANIA	106,400	91,062	15,338
RHODE ISLAND	2,047	322	1,725
SOUTH CAROLINA	853	--	853
SOUTH DAKOTA	529	57	472
TENNESSEE	26,059	5,223	20,836
TEXAS	801,591	760,774	40,817
UTAH	288,508	286,828	1,680
VERMONT	100	55	45
VIRGINIA	287,279	264,645	22,634
WASHINGTON	19,084	14,918	4,166
WEST VIRGINIA	1,045	79	966
WISCONSIN	27,218	18,375	8,843
WYOMING	329	--	329

Note: Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less; also excludes awards placed through other Government agencies, awards outside the U.S., and actions on the JPL contracts.

IX. AWARDS PLACED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, NASA placed \$35.3 million in awards that are being performed outside the United States. The awards are being performed in 12 different countries.

<u>PLACE OF PERFORMANCE</u>	<u>(THOUSANDS)</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$35,342*</u>
AUSTRALIA	6,435
BERMUDA	178
CANADA	16,310
CHILE	753
FRANCE	40
GERMANY	1,201
ISRAEL	82
JAPAN	920
PUERTO RICO	414
SPAIN	8,303
SWEDEN	174
UNITED KINGDOM	532

*Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less.

X. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY BY INSTALLATION

Most of NASA's purchases and contracts are made by the procurement offices of its field installations. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1992, these offices accounted for 94.3 percent of the procurement dollars.

<u>INSTALLATION</u>	<u>AWARDS (MILLIONS)</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$7,932.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MARSHALL SPC FLT CENTER	1,827.6	23.0
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER	1,623.4	20.5
GODDARD SPACE FLT CENTER	1,065.7	13.4
NASA RESIDENT OFFICE/JPL	931.7	11.8
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER	890.4	11.2
LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER	507.6	6.4
HEADQUARTERS	452.0	5.7
AMES RESEARCH CENTER	318.2	4.0
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER	255.0	3.2
STENNIS SPACE CENTER	60.6	.8

GLOSSARY

The data contained in this publication were compiled on the basis of the definitions given below:

1. Sealed Bids - Procurement actions resulting from acceptance of bids made by contractors in response to solicitations.
2. Award - See procurement action.
3. Coverage
 - a. Summary data are provided in terms of obligations on all procurement actions (see item 8). The obligation data are obtained from the agency's fiscal records.
 - b. Detailed data - Information on procurements includes all contracts, grants, agreements and all other procurements over \$25,000. Wherever exclusions apply, a generalized footnote is provided, e.g., "excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less".
4. Intragovernmental - Procurement actions placed through other Government agencies. This category excludes orders placed under Federal Supply Schedule contracts and awards to small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Administration under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.
5. Modification - Any written alteration in the specifications, delivery point, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract requirement of an existing contract, whether accomplished by unilateral action in accordance with a contract clause or by mutual agreement of the parties to the contract. It includes (a) bilateral actions, such as supplemental agreements, and (b) unilateral actions, such as change orders, notices of termination, and notices of the exercise of an option.
6. Competitive - Procurements where offers are solicited from more than one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially, and the award or awards were made on the basis of price, design or technical competition.
7. Other Than Competitive - Procurements where an offer was solicited and received from only one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially. (Includes contracts resulting from unsolicited proposals.)

8. Procurement Action (Award) - Any contractual action to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds including:
- a. Letter contracts or other preliminary notices of awards.
 - b. Definitive contracts, including purchase orders.
 - c. Orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts, basic ordering agreements, and against indefinite delivery type contracts.
 - d. Intragovernmental orders.
 - e. Grants.
 - f. Cooperative & Space Act Agreements.
 - g. Supplemental agreements, change orders, administrative changes and terminations to existing procurements.
9. Small Business - For purposes of Government procurements, a profit making concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field and further qualifies under the size standards criteria of the Small Business Administration (SBA). These criteria are published under Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 121.3-8, and in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Part 19, Subpart 19.1. For service industries, the size standard generally is based on average annual receipts over a three-year period, depending on the service to be procured. Generally, in the case of agricultural or manufactured products, the size standards are determined on the basis of number of employees. The applicable size standard is prescribed in each NASA procurement solicitation.